

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1888.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS** will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until they have paid for them in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1887.

## The Day of Atonement.

The following passage will be found in the sixteenth chapter of the book of Leviticus, commencing at the 29th verse, and continuing to the conclusion of the chapter:

And this shall be a statute forever unto you, that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you.

For on that day shall the priest make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before the Lord.

It shall be a sabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls, by a statute for ever.

And the priest who shall anoint, and whom he shall consecrate to minister in the priest's office in his father's stead, shall make the atonement, and shall put on the linen clothes, even the holy garments.

And he shall make an atonement for the holy sanctuary, and he shall make an atonement for the tabernacle of congregation, and for the altar; and he shall make an atonement for the priests, and for all the people of the congregation.

And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year. And he did as the Lord commanded Moses.

In accordance with this requirement of the Mosaic Law, the several places of business belonging to our fellow-citizens of the Hebrew persuasion were closed from sundown on Friday afternoon, until after sundown on Saturday, this being the old division of time from sunset on one day until sundown on the next.

Saturday last answered to the tenth day of the seventh month of the Jewish calendar.

By the way, we learn that it is in contemplation to erect a Synagogue in this place. The number of persons that persuasion resident here is believed to be sufficient to form a congregation, and render it exceedingly desirable to have a place of worship. We trust that the effort in this direction may be successful.

We do not care for commencing any agitation, or starting any new issue. We merely state as our opinion, that the invidious distinction in our State Constitution against the members of this religious denomination is not in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age in which we live. The number of Israelites in North Carolina is very small, and does not, to our knowledge or belief, constitute a single man who is an applicant for office of any kind, and therefore the incapacity for holding it is more invidious because wholly gratuitous. Jews pay taxes, are liable to perform civil duties, are competent to vote—to bear testimony in all cases. We do not see any use for their exclusion from office. Even in England old prejudices have been forced to yield to the admission of Mr. Rothschild to a seat in Parliament.

## The North Carolinian.

We learn from the *Carolinian* of the 18th that the editorial connection of Wm. Bow, Esq., with that paper ceased with the issue of the 11th instant, the office having been disposed of to other parties.

G. W. Wightman, Esq., by whom the sale has been made and announced, will conduct the paper until the new proprietors take possession.

Mr. Bow has been attending to the duties of the editorial department ever since the lamented death of the former editor, and until the conclusion of other arrangements. These arrangements having been made, Mr. Bow's charge of the paper ceases.

It is due to Mr. Bow to say that, under his management the *Carolinian* has been undeviatingly true to the principles of the Democratic party, to which it has given a warm and efficient support. Mr. B. carries with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of his editorial brethren of both parties.

We have known the *Carolinian* for years, during the lapse of which it has changed hands often, perhaps, than a strict regard to its prosperity might warrant, but its principles have never wavered. One of the oldest Democratic organs in the State, it is and has been also one of the most reliable. We feel the most satisfactory assurance that, under the auspices of its new proprietors, its ancient reputation will be fully sustained.

The purchasers are we learn Messrs. Marten & Pearce, both sound and reliable Democrats, most accomplished printers, good writers and worthy men. They will probably get into harness by about the first of October. Give them a liberal support. They will deserve it.

Mr. Wightman gives us a touch of his quality in the last *Carolinian*. We would advise the new managers to keep Wightman stirred up now and then. He ought not to be allowed to keep his light hid under a bushel. He is evidently an interesting and sprightly writer.

For some days past the Virginia papers have been filled with the testimony adduced on the examination of Henry W. Bowyer, arrested on the charge of killing James McDowell, Sr. The affair occurred quite recently at Fincastle, Va., McDowell being an officer in the Bank at that place, and Bowyer, a citizen of that neighborhood, of high respectability and some wealth, as we should judge from the testimony.

The homicide was not denied. It appeared that Bowyer was the father of a daughter—Miss Elizabeth Bowyer—that between said young lady and McDowell some improper familiarity existed—that finally McDowell persuaded her to run away from home, and directed her to certain houses of ill-fame in Richmond, Baltimore, etc.—that the father found this out, and under the excitement of feeling thereby created, shot McDowell.

We don't know exactly whether the examining magistrates thought Bowyer insane or justified, but they discharged him from custody. The relatives of Miss Bowyer say that that young woman is crazy. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. McDowell was over fifty years of age, and declared, in *extremis*, that he was unconscious of offence towards Bowyer. It is a queer affair. Suppose McDowell's dying declaration should prove to be true. Is private vengeance to take the place of legal punishment? If the crime of which McDowell was guilty deserves death, let it be made a capital offence by law, but let there be some more proof of guilt before a man's life is forfeited than the mere belief of an excited man, whose feeling of wrong stands always in the place of knowledge, proof, conviction, and so forth.

THE COMET—Waking up this morning between four and five o'clock, and not being able to get asleep again, we concluded to have a look at the comet, and we had a look at him—we saw the whole comet, tail and all—it will do very well for the season of the year. It has got quite a respectable head, but its tail is no great shakes of a tail, and the way it has of quivering it at the North Star is impertinent and disrespectful to that venerable "Scamman's Friend." Sometimes the tail looks bigger and sometimes littler. It is said to look much larger through a glass. If looked at through two glasses of brandy, it will probably show two tails, and wiggle them both in a surprising manner. The newspapers say that in the morning it is visible in the North East. We saw it about a yard and a half higher than a cow-house. It was too chilly to spend much time of calculating its elements. The comet keeps bad hours.

THE WILSON LEDGER corrects some of us who credited some of its articles to the Wilson Sentinel. We think, however, the *Ledger* mistakes the character of our mistake which was in the place, not the paper. We presume credit was intended to have been given to the *Wilson Sentinel*. The *Wilson Ledger*, however, is a spirited and valuable Democratic paper, and entitled to credit several times, and to more than credit—to a liberal support.

# The North West.

We are under the impression that there are some things in this world over which a good deal more fuss is made than there is any necessity for. The North-West—the great North-West strikes us as being in this category.

Its progress has been quite remarkable—it has sprung forward with rapid strides, as all new communities, placed in juxtaposition to older ones, are pretty certain to do. But to this there is always a limit fixed, beyond which it cannot go. The older States of the North West, as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are fast reaching that point in their history where their progress, instead of being more rapid than that of the other sections of the Union, will probably be slower. Ohio has hardly advanced in the scale of States since 1840—

Illinois, under the influence of speculation has sprung forward at a ruinous rate, but she is now at a stand still. She is shingled over with mortgages. Her currency is in a horrible state. Her mercantile and corporate credit is shattered. Emigration no longer rests within her borders. Indiana is less speculative—less glibly aheadward, more solid, and although perhaps outstripped for the time, by her prairie sister, will probably keep growing longer.

The immense future preponderance of the great North West is all fully. It has got its growth, or pretty nearly so. The time has past when its ratio of increase will be greater than that of the rest of the country. Between 1860 and 1870, the Southwest will in all probability grow faster. Nay, there is abundant room for growth and rapid growth in the southern seaboard States.

The natural increase of the population of the South is greater than that of any other section. That of new, changing, undomestic and unhealthy Western States must be less than an average. The reaction from the speculative movements of the last few years will cause a stoppage of the tide of population setting from East to West, and will leave the power of the Union where it properly belongs—in the Middle and Southern States.

Foreign emigration has ceased, to a great extent, and will not soon be resumed. Ireland has ceased to be so glorious a country to go away from as it used to be. The preponderance of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland finds its way to the Colonies—Australia among the rest. This will no longer tend to swell the North West. The German emigration is also small.

The Health of Wilmington.

The annual correspondence between Captain Fremont, the Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, and Dr. James F. McCre, Jr., Port Physician, will speak for itself. Its publication seems to have been demanded to meet the efforts of parties seeking custom for other lines of railroad by scaring travelers off this, through false representations of the sanitary condition of Wilmington and other points along this line of road. So far as we know, and we may be supposed to know something about it, the country along the line of road from Weldon to Kingsville was never more generally healthy than it is at the present time, nor have we ever seen the roads in better order.

ENG. & SEPT. 15, 1888.

DR. JAMES F. McCRE, JR., Health Officer, Wilmington—Dear Sir: I learn that it is currently reported in Baltimore, and elsewhere North, that the yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in Wilmington.

As this is calculated to deter persons from traveling this route on their return home, I desire a statement of the facts for publication.

Respectfully,

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Yours, &c.,

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Might we request our exchanges North and South of this, to either publish this correspondence, or make such notice of the matter, as in their opinion the cause of truth may require. We must say, that the circulation of reports of the class referred to, is mean and contemptible in the extreme, especially when their falsity must be known to those who put them in circulation to subvert their own pecuniary interests.

At the sitting of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on the 15th inst., Mr. Spratt presented a statement, which, having read, he moved thereupon that a rule should issue directed to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to bring up certain persons represented to be African negroes, held in custody by him. Judge McGrath refused to grant the writ, holding that the negroes of the Edo were in the custody of the Marshal in pursuance of law—their being in such custody and to be taken beyond the limits of the United States is the only condition of their being within the limits of South Carolina otherwise than as slaves. The writ of habeas corpus does not apply to them.

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At Smithville on the same day the tide ebbed and flowed several times.

Maine has gone Black Republican clear through. Politically there is a division of the Union—there are two countries. New England has little affinity with the United States as England or Russia has. She is wholly represented by persons antagonistic to the principles of the constitution, filled with hatred to the South—isolated in all their ideas. We cannot really see any sort of motive for keeping up the name of a political connection, when all the reality of Union has passed away.

PHILIP S. WHITE IN A NEW CHARACTER—We notice that Philip S. White, to whom the temperance men of this State gave some five thousand dollars a year for repeating the same harangue at different points, has appeared in a new character as one of the orators of a Ratification Meeting of the People's Party of Philadelphia—this "People's Party" being a new name for the anti-Democratic fusion, of which Black Republicanism is the main element. Wonder if this new dog will pay the impecunious Philip as well as the Temperance lecturing did? White spread himself. What mount-banks some of our people at the South endeavor to foist upon the balance under the name of "Reformers!"

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S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt. R.

Might we request our exchanges North and South of this, to either publish this correspondence, or make such notice of the matter, as in their opinion the cause of truth may require. We must say, that the circulation of reports of the class referred to, is mean and contemptible in the extreme, especially when their falsity must be known to those who put them in circulation to subvert their own pecuniary interests.

At the sitting of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on the 15th inst., Mr. Spratt presented a statement, which, having read, he moved thereupon that a rule should issue directed to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to bring up certain persons represented to be African negroes, held in custody by him. Judge McGrath refused to grant the writ, holding that the negroes of the Edo were in the custody of the Marshal in pursuance of law—their being in such custody and to be taken beyond the limits of the United States is the only condition of their being within the limits of South Carolina otherwise than as slaves. The writ of habeas corpus does not apply to them.